

NOTES ON NEOTROPICAL ARADIDAE,
WITH DESCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SPECIES

(Hemiptera)

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I recently had the opportunity to examine the following rare and curious Aradidae from the Neotropical Region which seem worthy of note.

1. *Calisiopsis ampliceps* Champion, 1898, ♀, Porto Alegre, Brazil, R. P. Buck collector, July 11, 1949. This genus with a single species was described by Champion based on three specimens, two ♀♀ from Bugaba and one from Tolé was somewhat aberrant. The specimen from Brazil agrees with the original description. The genus is new for Brazil, and it is most interesting to note this extension in range from Panamá to southeastern Brazil.

2. *Miorrhynchus longipes* Champion, 1898, ♂, Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, A. Martinez collector, February, 1950. This monotypic genus was described by Champion from a single ♀ specimen from Vulcan de Chiriqui, Panamá. The genus is new for Bolivia. The specimen from Bolivia differs somewhat from the original description and drawings of Champion, the size being slightly smaller, 7.3 mm. (Champion gives the size of his type as 7.0 mm. but Dr. R. L. Usinger, who has recently studied the type, informs me that the size is 7.5 mm.); the fourth antennal segment is slightly longer than in the type of *longipes*, the proportion of antennal segments one to four being: 1:0.46:1.07:0.43 (1:0.47:1.06:0.32 in *longipes* according to the original description and to the measurements which were taken from the detailed drawing of Champion); the third and the fourth antennal segments are infuscate but not black at the apex and middle respectively; the genital capsule is as wide as long in the specimen from Bolivia, but Dr. R. L. Usinger informs me that it is slightly longer than wide in Champion's type. Since these differences fall within the limits of possible individual variation, I consider the Bolivian specimen as *Miorrhynchus longipes* Champion (Fig. 1.).

In connection with my study of the genus *Miorrhynchus*, Dr. R. L. Usinger kindly suggested that I might describe a new species

which he had from Panamá. It is a pleasure to dedicate this new species to him.

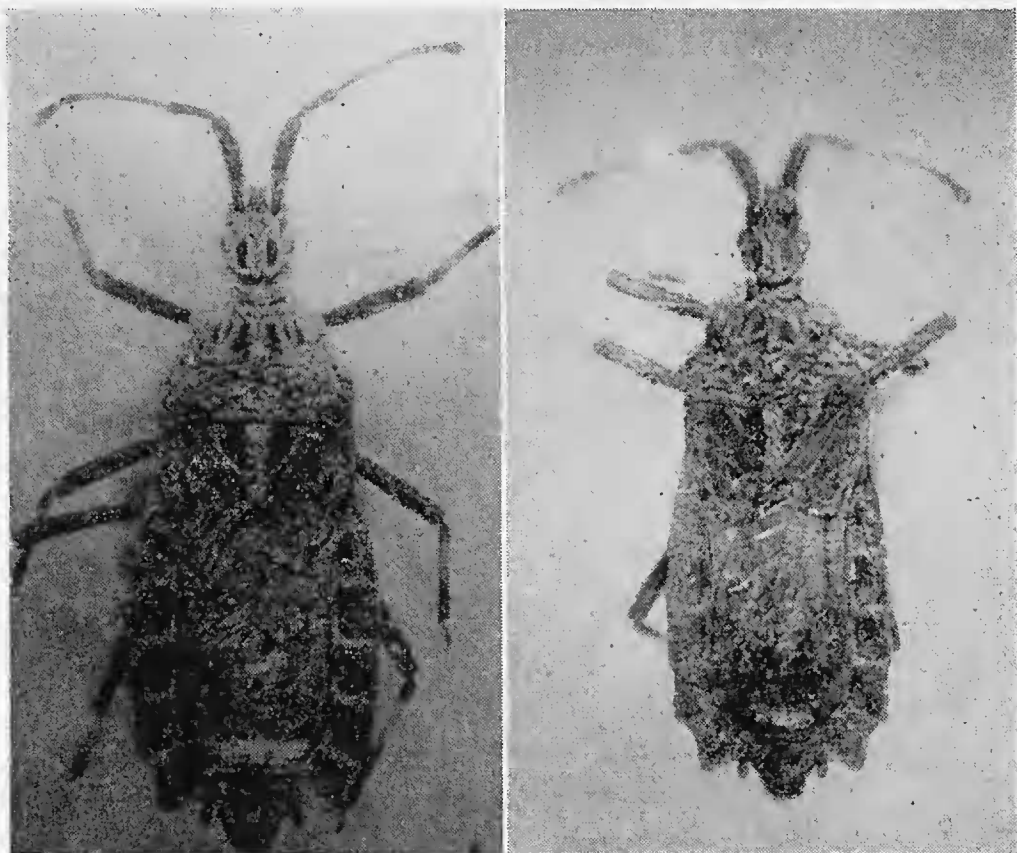
3. *Miorrhynchus usingeri* Kormilev, new species

(Figure 2)

Very similar to *longipes* Champion, but smaller with the general colour more reddish; pronotum somewhat shorter and wider, abdomen shorter and narrower, lateral sutures of the sixth abdominal segment less, and of the seventh more pronounced than in *longipes* from Bolivia (according to Dr. Usinger, Champion's type has the sixth and seventh abdominal segments more strongly produced laterally than in the new species); the third antennal joint shorter, the fourth intermediate between that of Champion's type and the specimen from Bolivia.

Reddish brown; basal half of fourth antennal segment and first tarsal segment lighter, the apex of third antennal segment infusate, tibia with a yellow ring on basal half. Surface partially covered with yellow, truncate, curly hairs. Upper surface mostly and ventral surface almost entirely covered with a yellowish wax-like secretion which is soluble in benzene.

Head subquadrate, longer than wide across eyes (27:21); clypeus stout, conical, anteriorly slightly declivous; antenniferous tubercles directed forwards and slightly inwards, exteriorly almost parallel; eyes not very prominent. Yellow curly hairs absent only on antenniferous tubercles, antennae and two longitudinal, callous, infraocular spots on vertex. Antennae long and slender, their length slightly exceeding that of head, pronotum and scutellum together; first segment large, stout, slightly inflated at middle, as long as head; second segment more slender and shorter, both with stout, truncate, bristly hairs on upper surface, more slender on the second segment; third segment most slender, cylindrical, slightly dilated apically, as long as the first segment; fourth segment short, pyriform, with fine long bristles on the apical half. Proportions of antennal segments one to four: 1:0.48:1:0.37. Rostrum short, yellowish and lying in channel formed by bucculae. *Pronotum* wider than long (53:30), divided into two lobes; anteriorly with a distinct collar. Anterior lobe lower and narrower, with longitudinal elevations laterally and arcuate lateral margin; collar completely and anterior lobe mostly covered with yellow, curly hairs, arranged in longitudinal rows or bordering anterior and lateral margins of lobe. Curly hairs absent only on four (or six?) longitudinal callous spots. Posterior lobe plane, with slightly raised lateral angles and covered with scattered granulation and yellow curly hairs. *Scutellum* triangular, wider than long (28:18), flat, basally inflated and with broad longitudinal ridge; the latter entirely and lateral margins of scutellum basally covered with curly hairs. *Hemelytra* reaching hind margin of tergum, leaving the connexivum exposed. Corium exceeding front margin of second segment of connexivum; membrane white, hyaline. Lateral margin of corium



Neotropical Aradidae—Fig. 1. *Miorrhynchus longipes* Champion, ♂ ;
Fig. 2. *M. usinger* Kormilev, ♂ .

and broad triangle on disc bordered with curly hairs. *Abdomen* regularly dilated to fifth segment: the sixth segment only slightly and the seventh more strongly sinuate laterally. First segment of connexivum with one and the others with two round yellow spots on each segment. Lateral border of tergum, segments of connexivum partially and especially genital capsul (♂) covered with yellow curly hairs. Genital capsule large, conical, a little wider than long (19:17). Ventral surface of abdomen densely covered with a wax like secretion; secretion absent only on callous spots arranged in longitudinal rows, the median row with spots bigger and oval, the three lateral rows (on each side) with spots smaller and round. *Prosternum* with curly hairs located laterad of a very fine and inconspicuous median sulcus; meso- and metasterna plane, somewhat depressed in the middle. Propleura densely and mesopleura scarcely covered with similar hairs. *Femora* regularly dilated towards apex and covered with numerous rows of setigerous tubercles; setae stout, truncate, yellowish and semi-erect. Tibiae with finer and smaller bristles. Total length, 6.8 mm., pronotal width, 2.1 mm. and width of abdomen, 2.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, BARRO COLORADO ISLAND, N. Banks collector, July 23, 1924, deposited in the collection of the

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University.

4. *Aphleboderrhis pilosa* Stål, 1860, 11 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ and 1 nymph, Siambon, Tucumán, Argentina, J. M. Bosq, collector, July, 1933; 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀, Tucumán, Argentina, Dr. P. Wygodzinsky collector, Sept. 24, 1949.

RESUMEN

El autor menciona nuevas procedencias de varios géneros de Aradidae neotropicales y describe una especie nueva del género *Miorrhynchus* Champion de Panamá, dedicándola al Dr. Robert L. Usinger, Professor Asociado de la Universidad de California, Berkeley, USA.

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NEOTROPICAL SCOLYTOIDEA V.-119. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF THE SCOLYTOIDEA

KARL E. SCHEDL

Lienz, Austria

Mr. Hugh B. Leech of the California Academy of Sciences has sent to me two larger lots of bark and ambrosia beetles collected in various parts of the world. Going over the results of the determinations made it seems worth while to provide a list of the species originating from Lower California, Mexico and other parts of America including the description of one new species. Records of species found outside from the America continent will be published elsewhere.

NEW RECORDS

Renocis parkinsoniae Blackman—Lower California: 25 miles S. Santa Rosalia, VII-25-1938, Michelbacher & Ross collectors.

Coccotrypes dactyliperda Fabricius — Lower California: Comondu, VII-22. 1939, Michelbacher & Ross collectors.

Dendroctonus mexicanus Hopkins—Mexico: 15 miles S. El Guardia Distrito Federal. XI-14-1946, E. S. Ross collector.